

coast, by referring the question to arbitration.

Neither is the territory in dispute of equal, or nearly equal, value to the two powers. Whilst it is invaluable to the United States, it is of comparatively small importance to Great Britain. To her, Oregon would be but a distant colonial possession of doubtful value; and which, from the natural progress of human events, she would not probably long enough enjoy to derive from it essential benefits; whilst to the United States it would become an integral and essential portion of the republic. The gain to Great Britain she would never sensibly feel; whilst the loss to the United States would be irremediable.

The undersigned is perfectly aware that such considerations can have no bearing upon the question of the title of either party. They are presented solely for the purpose of explaining the views of the President in his refusal to adopt any measures which should withdraw our title from the control of the government and the people of the United States, and place it with the discretion of any arbitrator, no matter how intelligent and respectable.

The President cordially concurs with the government of Great Britain in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted. Of this, he has given the strongest proof, before the whole world. He believes that, as there are no two nations on the earth more closely bound together by the ties of commerce, so there are none who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator.

The undersigned avails himself of his occasion to renew to Mr. Pakenham the assurance of his high consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Right Hon. R. Pakenham & Co. &c.

SHE LOVES HIM YET

BY MRS. OSGOOD.

She loves him yet!
I know by the blush that rises
Beneath the curls.
That shadow her soul lit cheeks;
She loves him yet!
Thro' all Love's sweet disguises
In timid girls
A blush will be sure to speak.

But dearer signs
Than the radiant blush of beauty,
The maiden finds,
Whenever his name is heard—
Her young heart's thrills;
Forgotten—herself—her duty—
Her dark eye fills,
And her pulse with hope is stirred.

She loves him yet!
The flower the false one gave her
When last he came,
Is still with her wild tears wet.
She'll never forget,
However his faith may waver,
Thro' grief and shame,
Believe it—she loves him yet!

His favorite songs
She will sing—she heeds no other;
With all her wrongs,
Her life on his love is set.
Oh, doubt no more!
She never can wed another;
Till life be o'er,
She loves—she loves him yet!

IMMENSE.—A New Englander, riding in a rail-road car off south-west, some-where, seemed particularly disposed to astonish the other passengers with other stories about Yankeeedom. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million of pounds of cheese yearly. This story produced some sensation, and the Yankee perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend as follows:

"True, isn't it, Mr. P. I speak of Deacon Brown—you know Deacon Brown?" "Ye-es," replied the friend, "that is, yes; I know Deacon Brown; I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year, but I know that he has twelve sawmills that go by butter-milk."

FIRE.—On Saturday morning our town was visited by the largest fire that we recollect ever to have been in this place. It commenced in the large frame building, at the foot of Jackson street, the property occupied by Cobb & Pearce, the property of Wm. S. Bodley, Esq., consuming the entire square. It crossed over Washington street, burning off the greater portion of that square.—Crossing Main street, it burnt the entire front of the opposite square, and was only stopped by the brick building formerly occupied by Randolph & Scott, opposite the Exchange.

The distress occasioned by this fire is far greater than any other disaster of the kind, in this city of fires, has ever yet occasioned. There were more indigent families living in the two last squares burnt, than in same space in any other part of our city. We trust that something will be done to relieve their distress.

On Saturday a committee of gentlemen, self constituted, went round the town soliciting subscriptions to relieve these distresses, but we much fear that the amount received is inadequate to the necessities of the distressed.

V. Intelligence.

THE LYNX



F. Y. ROCKETT, Editor.

Saturday Feb'y 28, 1846.

NOTICE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Lynx. This is important to us.

PANOLA BRIDGE.—This Bridge about which so much has been said and written, is at last, we are happy to say, henceforward and forever free for the people of Panola county, to cross and recross at discretion.

The gates are now down and the bridge in tolerable repair.

See advertisement of Mr. Sylvan Academy.

FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—We learn from the Memphis Eagle that a destructive fire occurred in that city on 16th inst, on front row, which destroyed property to the amount of \$40,000. Half a square of buildings was consumed.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We learn from the same paper that the steamboat Congress was run into by the Saladin, near Princeton, sinking the former boat immediately and causing the drowning of fifteen persons, and scalding several more. The boat and cargo estimated at \$75,000 a total loss.

We indulge the hope that the female society organized for the purpose of raising funds to build a Methodist church in Panola, will require that encouragement which the nature of the enterprise demands. At first we regarded this move of the ladies unfavorably, but in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Aron, who is indefatigable in his efforts to obtain subscriptions among the males, we cannot doubt the enterprise will be as successful as we confidently expect.

We can only say, that whatever can be done through our agency shall be done.

REV. MR. ARON.—One of the most beautiful sermons it has been our pleasure to listen to for a great while, was delivered by this gentleman in the court house on Sunday last.

REPUTATION.—We see by the late Mexican news, the first act of Gen. Parades was to repudiate a loan of \$500,000 contracted by President Herrera.—Yazoo Whig.

And where do you suppose he got the example? Was not Mississippi the first to hang out the black flag of Repudiation to the indignant gaze of mankind? And does not that flag, still flaunt its dark and dusky folds over the democracy of Mississippi?

The Southern Reformer says 600 Indians passed through Jackson on Saturday last on their way to the boundless west. They were Choctaws.

MR. BAGBY. high in the confidence of the administration, during his speech in the United States Senate on the bill to increase the navy, said that he did not believe he could be mistaken in supposing that before the discussion was closed, the Oregon question would be settled by negotiation.

We are indebted to our senator Mr. Lumpkin, for various papers and documents, among which is a bill which has passed the House of Representatives, to charter the Panola and Delta Rail Road Company. So soon as we obtain information that this bill has passed the senate, we will lay it before our readers.

See the interesting letter of our Jackson correspondent. We feel ourself under the strongest obligation to him for his letters.

Meeting of Teachers.—We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the teachers of North Miss. held at Oxford on the third Saturday of March next.

On our first page we publish the correspondence of Mr. Buchanan and Pakenham. We have not room for the letter of Mr. McLane. Mr. McLane was required by his government to enquire into the object of the great war preparations now going on in England. He did this, and was assured by Lord Aberdeen that they were not made with reference to the United States.

The resolution to give England notice of the termination of the treaty of 1827, in relation to Oregon has passed the lower House of congress by a large majority. There seems to be some doubt of its passage in the senate; every breeze that comes from the authorities at Washington, whispers peace.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

In the House of Representatives on the 18th Mr. Harrison introduced a bill to incorporate the Panola and Delta char-coal road company. Rules suspended and the bill passed.

The senate bill to establish common schools in this state was twice read:

The senate bill to settle the construction of the 13th section of the act of Feb. 24th 1844, relative to Rens of judgments, was passed.

The bill to reduce the per diem of the members of the Legislature was on motion of Mr. Farrar indefinitely postponed.

In the senate on the 19th the bill to incorporate the Panola and Delta Rail Road Company was read the third time and passed.

A bill to reduce the per diem allowance of the board of police and probate judges, and clerks of certain counties thereon named was passed by the senate.

A memorial to congress in relation to the removal of obstructions between the Mississippi river and the gulf of Mexico, was passed by the senate.

The bill to incorporate the Locopolis Rail Road company has passed both houses of the Legislature and been approved by the Governor.

A bill giving power to the circuit and chancery courts to legalize bastard children, after names, was read a third time and passed the senate.

The senate has passed a bill amending the law in relation to taking bail in criminal cases.

In the senate the bill to incorporate the Panola and Delta char-coal Road was read the third time and passed.

A memorial to the congress of the United States to provide for setting apart other lands in lieu of 16th sections in townships disposed of to certain Choctaw Indians, under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, was read the third time and passed.

The House has passed a bill to repeal the 8th section of the act of 1839, to suppress tipping houses. We believe this bill had previously passed the senate.

The House has concurred in the senate's amendment of the bill to repeal the act of 1837; prohibiting the introduction of slaves into this state.

In the senate the bill to repeal the redemption law of 1842 has advanced to a second reading.

The apportionment bill is still under discussion in the Legislature, creating great excitement. In the House, Mr. Graves moved that the subject be referred to a committee of 12 members—

one half from the north, and the other half from the southern and eastern portion of the state, and that they report a bill immediately, which was adopted.

Internal Improvement.—It will be seen by our summary of legislative news, that the bill to charter a rail-road from Panola to Delta has passed both houses of the Legislature, and only wants the signature of the governor to give it the force of a law; and likewise the bill to authorize the construction of a Char-coal Road from and to the same point. No one would be better pleased than we, to see these projects prosecuted to completion, but we fear that we shall not soon see either completed and in full tide of prosperity. Whether the Rail Road be feasible or not, every one will admit that the char-coal road would be no drawback to the prosperity of this section of the country.

Here now are four propositions before this enterprising section of North Mississippi, to wit:—The Rail Road; the Char-coal Road; cleaning our river of its obstructions, and slack water navigation, and each of these modes for the amelioration of our condition has its friends. It is clear that we cannot accomplish them all, and as all admit that something should be done, it becomes important, that there be a compromise upon some plan, so that the means and energy of the country shall be concentrated upon one single proposition, that we may calculate with more certainty upon its accomplishment.

It is idle to think that either of these plans of internal improvement can start up as if by magic, and at once revolutionize the commerce of the country. Much time, reflection, and experience will be required to consummate either, and in the mean time, opposition will rise and face, and public sentiment will fluctuate between extremes until actual demonstration will inform us all in what these several schemes will eventuate.

There is but one bowie knife assessed in Copiah county; so says the Argus. There are some not a thousand miles from here.

The New York correspondent of the National-Intelligencer says that whigs and democrats condemn the policy of the administration in rejecting the fair proposition of the British government to settle the Oregon question by arbitration. But after the repeated declaration of our indisputable rights to the whole of Oregon, we do not see how the administration could have acted otherwise. We now stand in an unpleasant position before the world on this question. The future is certainly very dark before us.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

A female society has been formed in this place for the purpose of raising funds to build a church for the Methodist denomination.

On Monday evening last, the ladies of Panola met for that purpose, and the following names were recorded as members of the society:—

Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Wesson, Miss Haskins, Miss Anna Haskins, Mrs. Love, Miss Jane Comfort, Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. White, Mrs. Clinton, Miss Neal, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Wagoner, Mrs. Hale, Miss Robinson, Miss Bird, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. J. Keith, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Patton, Miss E. A. Camp, Miss Goffe, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Wren, Miss Randolph, Mrs. Nelms, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Meng, Mrs. Packer, & Mrs. Harrison.

A constitution was reported and adopted. The meeting then went into the election of officers, whereupon:

Mrs. Patton was elected President, Mrs. Jones Vice President, Mrs. Hunt Secretary, & Mrs. Cunningham Treasurer.

On motion, Mrs. Haskins was elected chairman of the board of managers. On motion, the following ladies were elected to constitute the board of managers: Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Martin, Miss Haskins, & Mrs. Wm. Keith.

The following ladies were elected to constitute the visiting committee: Mrs. Stevens, Miss Comfort, Miss M. A. Ackler, Miss Meng, Mrs. Jno. Keith, Mrs. Wesson, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Fifer, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Packer, Miss Wagoner, & Miss Anna Haskins.

On motion, the editor of the Lynx be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock on Thursday evening.

Now that the bridge is free, we expect the effervescence of popular excitement to cool down.

WINNING A KISS.—The late Mr. Bush used to tell this story of a brother barfister. As the coach was about starting before breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty quakeress, who was seated near the fire, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "thou must not do it." "Oh, my heaven, I will!" replied the barfister. "Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, they may do it but they must not make a practice of it."

THE NOTICE.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday last brought to a close its grand debate upon the proposition to give to the British Government the twelve months' Notice, required by Treaty, of the cessation of the Joint Occupation of the Territory on the Northwest Coast of this Continent generally included in the term of the Oregon Territory. The Resolution for Notice received the approbation of a majority of the House with the following qualification:

And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

The QUALIFICATIONS, it is obvious, expresses the true sense of the House on this subject.

CHEROKEE AFFAIRS.

The Cherokee Advocate of the 15th ultimo says that every thing was quiet in the Cherokee Nation, and that those of their countrymen who had been induced to leave the Nation at the commencement of the recent unfortunate disturbances, had, with one or two exceptions, returned to their homes, and were pursuing their respective callings.

The Advocate gives an account of the murder, on the 9th ultimo, at Maysville, Arkansas, of Granville Rogers, son of Captain John Rogers, who was killed in an affray with Harvey Pitner, who has a grocery store at that place.

The great fires in the Dismal Swamp last fall had driven great numbers of bears to seek sustenance on its borders. A party lately turned out in pursuit of them, and in the course of a few days killed no less than nineteen full-grown bears, besides taking one alive, which was treed by the dogs.

FROM THE CAPITOL.

Correspondence of the Lynx.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

16th FEBRUARY 1846.

DEAR SIR:—The proceedings of the Legislature are becoming more and more interesting the nearer the close of the session approaches. Both houses have been discussing the apportionment bill for the last week to the exclusion of almost every other subject; and there has been more feeling manifested on this subject, than any other question which has been before the Legislature during the present session. The constitution requires that an apportionment of senators and representatives shall be made by the Legislature at periods of not less than four nor more than six years, and that that apportionment shall be based upon the free white inhabitants; and in the regular course, the session of this Legislature is required to make the apportionment. A joint committee of both houses was tasked to take this subject under consideration and they reported a bill, placing the house of representatives at one hundred, and the senate at thirty three, (under this bill Panola county had a senator & two representatives, but the southern portion of the state finding that the constitutional apportionment would throw the balance of power to the north, taxed their ingenuity to devise some plan by which they might still retain the reins of government which they have so long had possession of, are so loth to give up; and the plan which they adopted was, to base the representation upon that *proviso* in the constitution which guarantees to each county one representative, and to abandon the main feature which provides that the representatives shall be apportioned according to the free white inhabitants, which would reduce the number of representatives to fifty-nine, (the number of counties) and give a small minority the control of the state, and place some counties with a white population of less than two hundred upon an equal footing in the Legislature with other counties that have a free white population of more than seven thousand. It has now resolved itself into a question of power between the north and the south, the south having had the power and are reluctant to give it up, and the north knowing that she has the majority, is unwilling for those constitutional rights to be withheld from her to which she is justly entitled.

A motion was made in the senate to refer the bill to a select committee of five, and in order to test the question, that committee was elected by ballot, a majority of the committee—three, were southern men, and reported in favor of the bill for fifty-nine. Messrs Matthews and Lumpkin made a minority report, and recommended the passage of the original bill which provides for one hundred representatives, (I send you the report which you can publish,) what will be the final result I cannot say, the south have a majority in the senate, and it is supposed, the north will have a majority in the house of representatives, but there has been no vote yet by which that fact can be ascertained.

Some of the northern members threaten to break up and leave all other business unfinished if they are voted down, and some speak of calling a convention immediately to make a new constitution and others speak of petitioning congress to form a new state out of North Miss. and the western district of Tennessee.

The senate passed a resolution to-day to adjourn on the second day of March, but I doubt whether it will pass the house of representatives, indeed I do not think they can adjourn before the middle of March.

The house of representatives has passed a bill repealing the Act which prohibits the introduction of slaves into this state for sale, by a vote of 60 to 29, and I presume it will pass the senate. The house have refused to repeal the Briceville bill by a large majority. Mr. Harrison has introduced a bill to incorporate the Panola and Delta Rail Road Company. A bill has been introduced in the house by Mr. Alcorn granting preemption settles the right to one quarter section at \$1.25 per acre, which it is supposed will pass.

I must give you an anecdote that was related in the house of representatives this evening, during the discussion of the apportionment bill. There is some half dozen young lawyers in the Legislature who consume almost one third of the Legislature in making long windy speeches, much to the annoyance of the other members, and greatly delaying the business of legislation. After several of these luminaries had been delivered in succession as usual, an old member from Scott county obtained the floor, and after making some playful remarks about the noise made by

members and the time they consumed, he said the member from Pontotoc reminded him of an old cow which his mother once had, that was continually lowing and bellowing around the fields from morning till night, and made noise than all the other cows together; but for when she was brought up to be milked she never gave more than a pint of thick milk. It was a home thrust, and the whole house was convulsed with laughter.

Yours &c.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

At the Southwest, the people delight to spin yarns of Gen. Jackson; of his daring love of justice, and the prompt way he had of administering "that article," when he found it necessary. It was on the Mississippi last summer, when I heard the following story, which never having seen in print, I send you for the benefit of the readers of the "Spirit of the Times."

The General, then Judge Jackson, was holding Court—long time ago—in a shanty, at a little village in Tennessee, and was dispensing justice in large and small cases, as seemed to him to be required in the cases brought before him. One day during Court time, a great bullying fellow, (charged with cutting off the ears of his own child!) armed with pistols and bowie-knife, took it upon himself to parade before the open door of the shanty court house, and down the Judge, Jury, and all the world, there assembled, in good set terms.

"Sheriff," sung out the Judge in an awful tone, "arrest that man for contempt of Court and confine him."

Out goes the sheriff, but soon returned with word to the Judge, that he had found it impossible to take the offender.

"Summon a posse, then," said the Judge, "and bring him before me!"

The sheriff put out again, but the task was too difficult; he could not, or dare not lay hands on the man, nor did any of the posse like the job any better than he did, as the fellow threatened to shoot the first "skunk" that came within ten feet of him.

At this the Judge waxed wrathful, to have his authority thus put at defiance before all the good people of the vicinity, so he cried out from the Bench, (it was literally a bench) "Mr. Sheriff, since you can't obey my orders, summon me a posse, yes, summon me!"

"Summon you, Judge!" exclaimed the Sheriff, amazed.

"Yes, yes, summon me! By the Eternal I'll see what I can do."

"Well, Judge, if you say so, though I don't like to do it, but if you will try, why I suppose I must summon you."

"Very well," said Jackson, rising and walking to the door, "I adjourn this Court for ten minutes."

The ruffian was standing a short distance from the shanty, in the centre of a crowd of people, blaspheming at a terrible rate, and flourishing his weapons, vowing death and destruction to all and singular who should attempt to molest him.

Judge Jackson walked very calmly into the centre of the group, with a pistol in his hand and confronted him. "Now," said the Judge, looking him straight in the eye, "surrender, you infernal, I'll blow you through!"

The man eyed the speaker for a moment, without speaking, and then let fall his weapons with the words— "There Judge, its no-use, I give in," and suffered himself to be led off by the sheriff without opposition. He was completely cowed.

A few days after the occurrence, the man was asked by one of his comrades why he knuckled under to one man, when he had before refused to allow himself to be taken by a whole company; and his reply showed the estimation in which the daring and determined spirit of Jackson was held throughout the country.

"Why," said he, "when he come up, I looked in his eye, and by —, I saw shoot, and there wasn't shoot in nary other eye in the crowd, and so I says I, hoss, its about time to sing small—and so I did!"—[Spirit of the Times.]

An Excellent Mocc. The Poughkeepsie American has made an excellent move in the following resolution, addressed to its brethren of the Press and the people:

Be it resolved by the People of the United States, That from and after the 22d day of February next, the custom of adding "Esq." to the names of individuals—other than those entitled thereto by official station, be forever discontinued.

A cotemporary responds to it with a hearty amen, and suggests that the custom of adding "Esq." to the names of individuals—other than those entitled thereto by official station, be forever discontinued.